Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 8, line 3 and ending at page 8, line 5 to read, as follows.

an exposure position and a development position at the time of formatting ~~formating~~ respective-color toner images being the same for each color;

Please amend the paragraphs starting at page 15, line 6 and ending at page 16, line 4 to read, as follows.

More specifically, the present invention is characterized in that, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, in a plurality of replenishing developer cartridges (2a, 3a, 4a and 5a) which replenish respective-color component replenishing developers to respective-color component developing assemblies (2, 3, 4 and 5) set in the main body of an image forming apparatus (Fig. 1), the volume of a special-color replenishing developer cartridge 5a holding therein a special-color color component replenishing developer frequently ~~frequetly~~ used is set larger than the volume of each of non-special-color replenishing developer cartridges (2a, 3a and 4a) holding therein color component replenishing developers other than the special-color color component replenishing developer. The present invention is further characterized in that a carrier is incorporated in the special-color replenishing developer and the auto-refresh developing system is employed as the special-color developing system. In addition, in Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 denotes an electrostatic latent image bearing member on which electrostatic latent images are formed which are to be made into visible images (toner images) by means of a cyclic image forming unit group 13.

In such a technical means, the special color may usually include black, which is frequently ~~frequctly~~ used, but may be selected at will according to demands of users.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 18, line 26 and ending at page 19, line 12 to read, as follows.

A schematic structural view of the cyclic image forming unit group 13 is shown as Fig. 2. The cyclic image forming unit group 13 is so constructed as to be rotatively movable by a moving means. Before the leading end of an electrostatic latent image corresponding to the yellow image reaches the development position, a yellow developing assembly comes to face the electrostatic latent image bearing member 1, and thereafter a magnetic brush ~~bruch~~ rubs the electrostatic latent image to form a yellow toner image on the electrostatic latent image bearing member. Here, there are no particular limitations on the moving means as long as it can rotatively ~~roratively~~ move the cyclic image forming unit.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 19, line 24 and ending at page 21, line 5 to read, as follows.

The flow of the developer which is held in the developing assembly and is transported on until it participates in development is described with reference to Figs. 1, 2 and 3. In this example, both the special-color developer and the non-special-color developers are two-component developers. The developing sleeve 6 is internally provided with the magnet roller 8, which is set stationary, and is rotatively driven keeping a stated development space between it and the peripheral surface of the electrostatic latent image

bearing member 1. There may be a case where the developing sleeve 6 and the electrostatic latent image bearing member are kept in contact with each other. The developer control member 7 is a member having rigidity and magnetic properties. The developer control member 7 may include various members such as a member brought into pressure contact with the developing sleeve 6 under application of a stated load in the state the developer does not intervene, and a member provided keeping a stated space between it and the developing sleeve 6. A pair [[pari]] of the developer transport screws 10 and 11 have a screw structure, and act to transport and circulate the developer in the directions opposite to each other, agitate and blend a toner and a carrier sufficiently, and thereafter send them to the developing sleeve 6 as the developer. The magnet roller 8 may also be, e.g., one constituted of a magnet having four poles with the same magnetic force which are north (N) poles and south (S) poles disposed alternately at regular intervals; one constituted of a magnet having six poles; or one in which one pole is deleted from six poles to provide five poles in order to form a repulsive magnetic field at the part coming into contact with the scraper, so as to release the developer therefrom with ease, and the developing sleeve 6 is internally provided with such a magnet roller in a stationary state.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 24, line 23 and ending at page 25, line 1 to read, as follows.

The excessive developer ~~having come excess~~ is discharged from the black developing assembly 5 by utilizing the rotary movement in the rotary-movable cyclic image forming unit group 13 shown in Fig. 1. How it is discharged is described below with reference to Figs. 2 and 3.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 25, line 12 and ending at page 25, line 27 to read, as follows.

At the position where the developing assembly 5 faces the electrostatic latent image bearing member and performs development motion, the excessive developer ~~having come excess~~ (with the carrier having deteriorated) is overflowed from a developer-discarding opening 34, is overflowed from a developer-discarding opening 34, is moved through the interior of a developer collection auger 36 by rotational motion, and is discharged to a developer collection container (not shown) provided on the rotating shaft of the image forming unit group 13 of a rotary system. Instead, also available is a method in which the developer is collected in the developer collection container without providing the developer collection auger, or a method in which the developer collection container is provided not on the rotating shaft of the image forming unit group 13 but in, e.g., the replenishing developer cartridge.

Please amend the paragraphs starting at page 26, line 19 and ending at page 27, line 21 to read, as follows.

The alternating electric field may preferably be applied at a peak-to-peak voltage of from 300 to 3,000 V and a frequency of from 500 to 10,000 Hz, which may each be applied under appropriate selection in accordance with processes. In this instance, the waveform used may include a triangular waveform, a rectangular waveform, a sinusoidal waveform, or a waveform with a varied duty ratio. In particular, in order to deal with changes in toner image formation speed, the development may preferably be performed in the state a development bias voltage having discontinuous AC bias voltage (an intermittent alternating

superimposed voltage) is applied to the developing sleeve. If the applied voltage is lower than 300 V, a sufficient image density may be difficult to attain, and fog toner at non-image areas can not be well collected in some cases. If it is higher than 3,000 V, the latent image may be disordered through the magnetic brush to cause a lowering of image quality in some cases.

Use of a two-component developer having a toner well charged enables a low defogging ~~dc-fogging~~ voltage (Vback) to be applied, and enables the primary charging of the electrostatic latent image bearing member to be lowered, thus the electrostatic latent image bearing member can be made to have a longer lifetime. The Vback, which may depend on the developing system, may preferably be 200 V or below, and more preferably 150 V or below. As a contrast potential, a potential of from 100 V to 400 V may preferably be used so that a sufficient image density can be achieved.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 46, line 26 and ending at page 47, line 5 to read, as follows.

Where the above physical properties of the carrier are measured from the replenishing developer and two-component developer, the developer is washed with ion-exchanged ~~ion-exhanged~~ water containing 1% of CONTAMINON N (a surface-active agent available from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) to separate the toner and the carrier, and thereafter the above measurement is carried out.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 51, line 15 and ending at page 51, line 19 to read, as follows.

If the external additive of the non-special-color toner ~~toner~~ is added in an amount of less than 0.15 part by weight, the toner may have a low fluidity to tend to show poor rise of charging or have a low environmental stability of charging.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 53, line 21 and ending at page 54, line 16 to read, as follows.

Where the toner is a negatively chargeable toner, it is preferable to use, among the fluidity-providing agents described above, fine silica powder as at least one agent and fine titanium oxide powder as at least one agent and fine titanium oxide powder as at least one agent and fine titanium oxide powder as another agent. That is, the fine silica powder has higher negative chargeability than fluidity-providing agents such as fine alumina powder and fine titanium oxide powder, and hence has so high adherence to toner particles that the liberation of the external additive can be controlled. Hence, the electrostatic latent image bearing member can be kept from filming on its surface, or the charging member from being contaminated. On the other hand, the fine silica powder is liable to lower the environmental stability of toner, tending to cause a decrease in charge quantity of the toner in an environment of high humidity and an increase in charge quantity of the toner in an environment of low humidity. As for the fine titanium oxide powder, it can <u>make</u> uniform charging rise performance, charge-up proofness, environmental stability and charge distribution. On the other hand, it tends to accumulate in the developer chamber during long-term use to cause a lowering of chargeability of the developer.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 83, line 10 and ending at page 83, line 21 to read, as follows.

Evaluation was made in the same manner as in Example 1 except that, using Carrier 1 and Polymerization Black Toner 1, these were uniformly so blended by means of a V-type mixer that the toner was in a proportion of 99% by weight based on the total weight, preparing a replenishing developer for black (special color). The evaluation results were somewhat ~~somewhoat~~ poor in all items, as shown in Table 2. The reason is presumed to be that, due to a little small content of the carrier in the replenishing developer, it was difficult to make the chargeability of the carrier in the developer chamber stable in good efficiency.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 93, line 27 and ending at page 94, line 7 to read, as follows.

The toner concentration of the two-component developer is measured by a known method after the two-component developer collected has been washed with ion-exchanged ~~ion-exhanged~~ water containing 1% of CONTAMINON N (a surface-active agent available from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) to separate the toner and the carrier, followed by drying and moisture conditioning (25.0°C/60%RH).